

## GEORGIA

### **Beach Nourishment on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the U.S.—2002, 2003**

This project helps state and local governments along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. make informed decisions about the nourishment of beaches by consolidating the best scientific and technical information and tools for evaluating and understanding beach nourishment into one source. This resource is a user-friendly Web site that includes relevant information and tools from the fields of coastal geology, engineering, economics, law and policy, and the biological sciences.

### **Coastal Ocean Habitat Project—1996**

The Coastal Ocean Habitat Project generated Center data products that utilized satellite observations of U.S. coastal waters. A CD-ROM of retrospective satellite sea-surface temperature images for the southeastern U.S. was produced in 1996.

### **CZMA Bibliographies**

[www.csc.noaa.gov/CZIC/](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/CZIC/)

The Center's library has cataloged NOAA's Coastal Zone Information Center collection, produced by state coastal management programs under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). This collection contains documents that span a number of coastal topics and includes brochures, management plans, and legislative information. A bibliography of this information for the State of Georgia will be available beginning in 2003.

### **Estuarine Habitat Project—1998 to 2001**

[www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/ehab/](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/ehab/)

The Estuarine Habitat project investigated remote sensing and modeling approaches for studying oceanic and terrestrial processes. This project focused on building new, useful methodologies and applications to aid coastal managers in assessing estuarine habitat quality.

### **Georgia Alternatives for Coastal Growth—2001 to 2003**

The Center is working with Georgia partners to compare potential development scenarios at a coastal Georgia site using a geographic information system, three-dimensional visualization, and other analysis tools. The Center is also developing a Web site visualizing smart growth alternatives for coastal communities and documenting how various analysis tools can help communities analyze, communicate, and make decisions about growth and development along the coast.

### **Georgia Land Cover and Change Data—1999**

[www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/lca/georgia.html](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/lca/georgia.html)

This project mapped terrestrial land cover in coastal watershed environments and identified changes in these areas that occurred between 1993 and 1997. The project relied on satellite multispectral imagery as the primary information source. These data were used to distinguish major land cover classes, and previous images were studied to locate areas that changed over time. For this project, the data were acquired according to the Center's Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) methods.

### **Ocean Color Applications Project—1996 to 1999**

Through this project, processing and classification techniques were developed to evaluate coastal water quality and biological and geologic variables based on remote sensing data from satellite or aircraft. Data on the bio-optical characteristics of diverse U.S. coastal waters were collected. These data are used to validate satellite measurements used for ocean color data products.

### **Ocean Planning Information System (OPIS)—1997 to 2003**

[www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/)

OPIS is the first system to provide the coastal management community in the southeastern U.S. with access to regional georeferenced spatial data and legal information. Major features of the OPIS Web site include an interactive mapping application, marine and coastal spatial data, data and metadata download tools, Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)-compliant metadata,

and legislative summary pages, all designed to support regional ocean management. In 2001, OPIS received a Hammer Award, a vice-presidential acknowledgment of projects and people that help government operate more efficiently and effectively.

#### **Protected Areas GIS (PAGIS)**

[www.csc.noaa.gov/pagis/](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/pagis/)

The PAGIS project brought compatible geographic information systems (GIS), geographic data management, and Internet capabilities to each of the nation's 25 Estuarine Research Reserves and 13 Marine Sanctuaries. Through PAGIS, the reserves and sanctuaries also developed advanced data sets, underwent extensive training, and found innovative ways to make the most effective use of their new data and technological capabilities.

#### **Shoreline Data Rescue—1997 to 2001**

[www.csc.noaa.gov/products/shorelines/](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/products/shorelines/)

GIS-compatible shoreline data sets that include high-resolution contemporary and historic shorelines are available from the Center's Web site. The source of the historic shoreline data is NOAA t-sheet charts dating from the 1800s. This information is most frequently used to measure shoreline change.

#### **Southeast Coast and Ocean Margin Program (SEACOM)—2002, 2003**

The Center is leading an effort to enhance understanding of the significant natural resources in the South Atlantic Bight, a region extending from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, to Cape Canaveral, Florida, out to the edge of the continental margin. The program is investigating significant natural resource areas, compiling this information into a spatial data framework, and working to inform and educate the public about the importance of discovery and management of these resources. The long-term goal is to provide an information foundation that allows managers to maintain economic vitality in the region while sustaining natural resources for future generations.

#### **Topographic Change Mapping—1999**

[www.csc.noaa.gov/lidar/](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/lidar/)

High-resolution Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) measurements of coastal beach topography were made during 1999. These measurements can be used for beach change studies and are available to the public.